

Who is the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond?

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1869.

# HOUSE CUTS OUT ITEM TO PAY FOR GIFTS TO ENGLAND

But Leaders Give Assurance That It Will Be Put Back To-Day.

## EXPECT BILL WILL CREATE DEFICIT

House Refuses to Prune Items for State Institutions and Adds \$150,000 to Measure, Already Exceeding Probable Revenue—Conferees Can Make Few Cuts.

After having added more than \$150,000 to an already overloaded general appropriation bill, the House of Delegates late last night was taken with a sudden spasm of economy, and failed to adopt an item for the purchase of a copy of the English statue of Washington already offered to and accepted by the British government. The action came late at night when the attendance was small, and there is little reason to doubt that it will be reconsidered this morning and the item inserted. In fact, the final passage of the bill was delayed for that purpose, the House having completed consideration of it by items, and disposed of all pending amendments.

The opposition to the amendment in regard to the statue was not to its presentation to Great Britain, to which both houses of the General Assembly stand pledged by a joint resolution, but to including in the appropriation item funds for a delegation of State officials to go to Europe to make the presentation.

### Peer Items for Conferees.

The appropriation bill as it passed its passage in the House to-day, with but little further amendment, and on its adoption will go to a committee on conference between the two houses for consideration of the points of difference. Most of the items for educational institutions, hospitals and departments are in accord in the House and Senate bills, so that the conferees will have little opportunity to make any reduction in the common school fund, which has been increased by the Senate, and the pension fund, which has been greatly increased by the House.

A compact organization of the supporters of the normal schools and other higher educational institutions prevented any cut in the bill for either year on these items, the bill carrying for higher institutions of learning for the first year, \$175,000, and for the second year, \$225,000.

On motion of Colonel Brewer there was added at the end of the bill for the first year an item of \$75,000 to pay the expense of the special commission in connection with the inauguration of Governor Stuart. By general consent the fixed items in the appropriation bill for the second year were made to conform to the amounts adopted for the first year, thus carrying an additional \$50,000 for Confederate pensions over the \$50,000 allowed by the committee, while the increase of more than \$30,000 over the amount actually paid out last year.

Will There Be a Deficit? As an amendment to the public school book bill, the committee proposed a new section providing that one-half of the net balance to the credit of the general fund on February 28, 1915, not to exceed \$150,000, be appropriated to public schools.

"Of course, if it is true that we have gone wild and spent more money than we will receive," said Mr. Chalkley, "there will be no balance, and there will be nothing to pay out under this resolution. But if we should have a prosperous year, and the income of the State were to prove more than sufficient to meet the demands of this appropriation bill, I propose that one-half of whatever that balance may be, not to exceed \$150,000 in any case, be given to the schools."

"We had better be scratching our heads about a deficit instead of worrying about how we are going to spend a surplus," remarked Chairman Weaver, of the Finance Committee. Judge Williams agreed that there had been enough of uncertainties in the pension bill, and that such a provision would make it impossible for the Auditor to say where he stood. The amendment was rejected.

### Fight on V. M. I. Item.

Only one item was made to break in on the item for the Virginia Military Institute. The item for the second year was safely provided with \$53,000 for new buildings and maintenance in the two years. Mr. Gray's amendment to strike from the item for the second year at the Virginia Military Institute \$25,000 for relocation of certain of the professors' houses and enlargement of the parade grounds. Mr. White defended the item as necessary for the military academy, and a part of the permanent plan of improvement. The amendment was rejected, 35 to 21. Mr. Oliver moved to strike out \$25,000, and insert \$20,000, and was defeated when the House was going to begin the much boasted pruning of the list of appropriations. He thought this item a good one to begin on.

"We should have been using the pruning knife all along the line," answered Mr. Weaver. "I have believed from the first that every one of these items for new buildings and improvements should have been cut down or eliminated. But after we have gotten nearly to the end of this bill without making a cut in a single one of the items for normal schools, hospitals or institutions of higher learning, I am giving up the idea here and see this House make the V. M. I. item."

"If there had been a cut all along the line, I would have voted for a cut here, but we cannot take out the prodigality of this House on one institution."

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Norris moved to insert in the item for the second year for the Commission of Fisheries \$100 a year for

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

Who is the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond?

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1869.

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,646.

## STOREY EXPLAINS DELAY

Storm Prevents Meeting of New Haven Board to Consider Dislocation.

Washington, March 5.—Attorney General Storey today received a telegram from Moorfield Storey, special counsel for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, explaining the delay in answering demands of the Department of Justice.

Attorney Storey told the Attorney General that owing to the blizzard it was impossible last Tuesday to hold a meeting of the board of directors of the railroad. This meeting he said, would probably be held to-morrow. In the event, the question of the dislocation of the railroad will be discussed, and some plan formulated to expedite the sale of 52 per cent of the stock in the Boston and Maine.

As soon as the railroad officials decide on a course to be presented they will journey to Washington to hold conference with Assistant Attorney General Gregory, and Special Agents of the Department of Justice Adkins.

This conference will probably be held here on a course to be presented they will journey to Washington to hold conference with Assistant Attorney General Gregory, and Special Agents of the Department of Justice Adkins.

USE OF MAILS TO DEFAUD

Charge Against Worthington, Head of Bank.

Chicago, Ill., March 5.—John W. Worthington, head of the defunct American Banking Association, was arrested to-day for the first time in his life as a result of a Federal warrant issued by the United States marshal at Chicago. The warrant was issued on a charge of defrauding the bank of \$100,000. The warrant was issued on a charge of defrauding the bank of \$100,000.

ALIBI FOR LEO M. FRANK

Attorneys Claim This Is Established in Two Affidavits They Make Public.

Atlanta, Ga., March 5.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank, who is charged with the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory girl, in April of last year, to-night made public two affidavits which they claim establish an alibi for the accused. The affidavits were made by Mrs. Ethel H. Miller and Mr. Lester L. Frank, Frank's lawyers. The affidavits claim that Frank was in the city of Atlanta at the time of the murder, and that he was not in the city of Atlanta at the time of the murder.

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED

Brazilian Government Authorities Take Preventive Measures.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, March 5.—Brazilian government authorities to-day proclaimed a state of siege in the city of Rio Janeiro, and in the surrounding districts. The proclamation was issued in response to a request from the Brazilian government authorities to take preventive measures against any possible insurrection in the province of Ceara.

SHIP LOSES STEERING GEAR

Schooner Being Towed to Virginia Capes by Revenue Cutter.

Washington, March 5.—When her steering gear entirely gone, the masted schooner Massasoit, of New Haven, was being towed to the Virginia Capes to-day by the revenue cutter Albatross. The schooner was reported to have lost her steering gear while en route from New Haven to the Virginia Capes.

ROBBER GETS \$45

Daylight Hold-Up in Centre of Atlanta's Business Section.

Atlanta, Ga., March 5.—A daylight hold-up in the centre of Atlanta's business section to-day netted a well-known banker \$45. The robbery occurred in the city of Atlanta, and the robber was seen to escape in a taxicab.

SAILOR KILLED AT SEA

Six Others Injured by Wave That Struck Ship.

Boston, Mass., March 5.—A sailor was killed and six others were seriously injured by a wave that broke over the British freight steamer Colwood Range, which arrived yesterday at Rotterdam. The accident happened in a gale February 6, when the men were out on the deck, and the ship was struck by a wave.

CONDITION MUCH BETTER

No Immediate Fear Felt for General Horatio C. King.

New York, March 5.—General Horatio C. King, the author, who was stricken with paralysis last Saturday, was to-night reported to be in much improved condition, and no immediate fear is felt for him as a result of the shock. General King's physician said that it was possible the author would be able to walk in a few days.

(Continued On Third Page.)

Who is the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond?

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1869.

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,646.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1914.

## SENATE PASSES PRIMARY BILL BY VOTE OF 36 TO 2

Two Features Advocated by Secretary Bryan Go Down in Defeat.

ELLYSON BREAKS TIE AS TO FRAUD

Featherston Amendment to Punish Guilty Voter Wins When Put Up to Presiding Officer.

Definite Time Is Fixed for Holding Primary.

Long Contest Ends.

The Senate at 6:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon passed the Holt primary bill, which had been on the calendar since February 28 as a special and continuing order, and which, for the past four days, has had the almost exclusive consideration of the Senate's day sessions. The vote was 36 to 2.

The task was completed after a strenuous day of debate, in the course of which no less than a score of amendments were sent to the desk, only to be rejected by the majority, which stood by the Holt bill. The amendments offered by the committee leaders, with only one or two exceptions were carried by a substantial majority.

On only one amendment of comparative importance did the minority triumph over the committee forces. Senator Featherston's amendment, declaring it to be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of imprisonment for any person to commit a fraudulent act in connection with a primary election, polled a tie vote of 18 to 18. Senator Ellyson, of Virginia, voted "aye," and the amendment was carried.

Kill Mandatory Feature.

Among the amendments that went down in defeat were at least two that were regarded by advocates of a thoroughgoing primary law as of the first magnitude. Senator Gravatt introduced an amendment under which the holding of primary elections would be made compulsory. It was defeated by a vote of 12 to 18.

The last important primary issue settled by the Senate was the Gravatt amendment, adopted on Friday, fixing a definite time for holding primaries.

The last important primary issue settled by the Senate was the Gravatt amendment, adopted on Friday, fixing a definite time for holding primaries. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 12 to 18.

How They Voted.

On the passage of the bill the Senators voted as follows: Brock, Buchanan, Cannon, Catron, Crockett, Dyer, Early, Echols, Edmondson, Featherston, Fletcher, Garrett, Gayle, Harman, Hart, Holt, Lester, Mapp, Maxie, McHenry, McRae, McRae, Paxton, Rinehart, Risley, Royall, Saunders, Smith, Sowder, Tavenner, Thornton, Walker, Wendenburg and West—36.

Noes—Gravatt and Paul—2.

With the exception of the changes noted, and our own view as to the merits incorporated during the earlier days of the debate, the Senate passed an amended measure, which does not differ materially from the bill as it was reported by the committee on Privileges and Elections. It differs in a few important particulars from the primary law now on the statute books.

The passage of the bill narrowly escaped being deferred until next year. The vote was 36 to 2.

New Provisions of Law.

From the primary law as now on the statute books, the act passed yesterday by the Senate differs in these main particulars: It requires primary elections to be held on the same day throughout the State. The primary for the regular November elections must be held on the first Tuesday in August preceding the election. The primary for the July city and town election must be held on the first Tuesday in the April preceding. Under the present law the time of holding primaries is determined by the party committees.

It fixes the minimum fee to 2 per cent of the first year's salary of the office to which the candidate aspires. The present law requires 5 per cent.

It provides that no person shall be named on the official ballot as a candidate for any State office or for election to Congress until a petition signed by 250 voters shall first have been sent to the party authorities asking for his candidacy. In the case of candidates for the Legislature or county or city offices, only fifty signatures to the petition are required. The genuineness of all signatures must be attested by affidavits executed by the persons who circulated the petitions.

Duplicates Primary Judges.

It provides separate sets of primary election judges in all cases where two or more parties hold primary elections at the same time, such judges to be appointed by the respective party authorities.

Under the present law the judges of the general election preside over joint primaries.

(Continued On Third Page.)

Who is the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond?

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1869.

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,646.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1914.

## MEXICAN PROBLEM STILL IS MATTER OF DEEP INTEREST

Tension Caused by Benton's Death Practically Removed.

CARRANZA WILL CONDUCT INQUIRY

Expedition of American Commission Abandoned Temporarily.

Felix Diaz May Appear Before Senate Committee—No Information on Reported Killing of Vergara.

Washington, March 5.—While tension that had been felt over the Mexican situation as a result of the Benton execution practically has been removed in official circles here, the discussion of Mexican affairs at both the Capitol and executive quarters to-day revealed a broad interest in many details of the Mexican problem.

The expedition of the American commission to Chihuahua to examine the body of Benton has been abandoned only temporarily, according to officials. The outcome of the inquiry instituted by the Mexican Constitutionalists themselves, however, is awaited, and officials have given no inkling as to what their policy will be thereafter.

General Carranza has addressed to American Consul Simplicio, at Nogales, a third note to the United States government, setting forth that the commission which he had appointed to investigate the Benton execution would endeavor to clear up the mystery attending the disappearance of Gustav Bauch, an American citizen.

Secretary Bryan said the visit of General Carranza, non-sensational agent to the United States, did not concern the Benton case. He declined to say what the purpose of the mission was.

Felix Diaz in Washington.

Felix Diaz, who helped Huerta to overthrow Madero and later fled from Vera Cruz because of fear of Huerta, arrived here to-day. It is generally supposed that he desires to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and has been waiting for an opportunity to do so.

No promise will be made for the support of any counter revolution in Mexico, such as two Mexicans, who said they were in Mexico, said.

Senator Works, of California, will add to his report on the Mexican situation, while Senator Fall, of New Mexico, will discuss the subject on Saturday.

Bryan Before Committee.

Secretary Bryan appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and answered questions about conditions in Mexico. Afterward some of the members of the committee said he had made a favorable impression, and that his report would be of great value.

Robert B. Pasquella, confidential agent here of the Constitutionalists, issued a statement to-night, based on dispatches he had received from General Carranza, confirming the report of the appointing of a commission to investigate not only the death of Benton, but also the disappearance of Bauch.

Statement by Pasquella.

"General Carranza and his advisers," said the statement, "entertain the opinion that Benton, having met death in Mexican territory, the initiative in ascertaining the real facts, in order to fix responsibility, should be taken by the Constitutionalists authorities, since they are in de facto control of the State of Chihuahua."

Lucas Cabrera, formerly a member of Congress, has been selected by General Carranza as his special representative in the matter, and will assist and advise the commission.

General Carranza hopes that the public will suspend judgment in respect to the Benton case until such time as he may have opportunity to make public the report of the commission.

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

## ON CRUISE IN CARIBBEAN

E. C. Benedict and Party Sail on Steam Yacht Onela.

Washington, March 5.—Overcome by gas in a local hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Sedley, of Glen Echo, Md., were taken to the hospital to-day, where they are being treated. The cause of the gas is believed to be the result of the party's cruise in the Caribbean on his schooner-rigged steam yacht Onela.

Her owner, when asked who would be his guests, said:

"I do not know. This has been left to my daughter, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, who is handling the whole cruise, except paying the expenses."

With Mrs. Hastings were Miss Katherine T. G. Miss Dorothy Mitchell, Paul Hammond, Gordon Smith, Harry Rowe Shelley, G. Featherstone and Dr. R. Stillman.

Spent Honeymoon in Hospital.

Washington, March 5.—Overcome by gas in a local hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Sedley, of Glen Echo, Md., were taken to the hospital to-day, where they are being treated. The cause of the gas is believed to be the result of the party's cruise in the Caribbean on his schooner-rigged steam yacht Onela.

Former Senator Drops Dead.

Richmond, March 5.—W. A. Jasey, former United States Senator, dropped dead from heart failure on a Southern Pacific train near Susanville to-day.

Monroe One

Who is the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond?

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1869.

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,646.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1914.

## President Reads Message Before Congress

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson read the following address before Congress to-day:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"I have come to you upon an errand which can be very briefly performed, but I beg that you will not measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it. No communication I have addressed to the Congress carried with it graver or more far-reaching implications to the interest of the country, and I come now to speak upon a matter with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar degree, by the Constitution itself, with personal responsibility.

"I have come to ask for the repeal of that provision of the Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from payment of tolls, and to urge upon you the justice, the wisdom and the large policy of such a repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.

"In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal concluded on November 18, 1901. But I have not come to you to urge my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation. Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation, and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal. We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate it; and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refined a reading the words which we own as we please. The large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure.

Secures Several Sacks of Registered Matter on Southern Railway Train.

Two Years Ago, Under Similar Circumstances, Same Train Was Held Up.

Columbia, S. C., March 5.—A bandit to-night robbed the mail car of Southern Railway train No. 11, Charleston to Columbia, just as the train reached Columbia. The robber entered as the train slowed up at the city limits and, covering the mail clerk with a revolver, secured several sacks containing registered mail and jumped off the train. No arrests have been made.

The robber did not molest the letter mail, going through the mail carefully, while he forced the clerk to stand with his face to the wall of the car. C. E. Thomas, in charge of the mail car, reported the robbery when the train reached the station.

The robber, Thomas said, entered the car as the train slowed up at the First Street crossing, inside the city limits. The clerk was under the impression that the man boarded the train when it stopped at Royster, a station about three miles from Columbia, and timed his movements carefully, entering the car just in time to escape before the train reached the station.

Robber in Masked.

The man was masked and the only description the postal clerk could give to-night was that he was about five feet eight inches tall.

The bandit seemed very nervous, Thomas said, but went about his work with neatness and dispatch. The clerk was also under the impression that the man boarded the train when it stopped at Royster, a station about three miles from Columbia, and timed his movements carefully, entering the car just in time to escape before the train reached the station.

Unable to Fix Value.

Charleston, S. C., March 5.—Postal officials here to-night said that it would be impossible to even approximately fix the value of the registered mail secured by the man who to-night robbed the mail car of Southern Railway train No. 11 near Columbia, until the records of the local post-office were examined. These records, they said, would not be available until to-morrow morning. Southern Railway officials here said they had not been notified of the robbery.

Hold Different Views.

While it was admitted that Mr. Moore's views on the recognition of the Huerta government and the administration's course in other foreign affairs differed from those of his chiefs, all officials took pains to say that the counselor had carried out administration policies when once agreed upon. One phase of the resignation being widely discussed was that Mr. Moore, at the end of his administration, found himself performing duties usually assigned to officials far below the rank of counselor, and at times learned much regarding the administration's policies from news dispatches. One of such instances being referred to to-day was when Mr. Moore first heard of the sending of John Lind to Mexico through the newspapers.

The vacancy in the office of solicitor of the department was caused by the resignation of Joseph W. Polk, who is to become chief counsel to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Houston Postpones Dinner

Affair in Honor of President Delayed by Mrs. Wilson's Illness.

Who is the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond?

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1869.

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,646.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1914.

## PRESIDENT URGES REPEAL OF CANAL TOLL EXEMPTION

Pleads With Congress to Uphold Honor of United States.

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson went to Congress to-day and pleaded for repeal of the provision of the Panama Canal act which exempts American coastwise shipping from tolls. He tersely asserted that his reason for asking the repeal was because everywhere except in the United States the tolls exemption was regarded as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and he further asked it in support of the administration's general foreign policy.

That the President's request will be granted there seemed little doubt to-night, despite the fact that there will be vigorous opposition both in the Senate and the House. Initiative action will be taken to-morrow when the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will meet to consider the measure. It was said to-night that the committee would report a bill to repeal the toll exemption provision in the Senate to-day Senator Chilton, a Democratic member of the Inter-oceanic Canals Committee, introduced an amendment to the canal act to give the President authority to make or suspend tolls by proclamation and to prescribe tolls in cases exempted. This would put it up directly to the President to eliminate the exemption.

Attract Widespread Comment.

Also from the hearing of to-day's message on the Panama tolls question, some of the phrases used by the President attracted widespread comment in congressional quarters as bearing on foreign relations in general. In some quarters there was a question as to the nature of a warning regarding the difficulties involved in "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence."

Later in the day the President himself, talking with callers, explained that these phrases had no significance beyond their bearing on the need of rigorous good faith on the Panama tolls question, as an evidence of unwavering faith in the administration's general foreign policy, and that nothing critical was pending in foreign relations. But the language of the message continued to be commented upon as having an application to the Panama question.

Three points in particular were noted:

First, the President's statement that no communication he had addressed to Congress carried with it graver or more far-reaching implications to the interest of the country; second, that everywhere outside the United States the language of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was given but one interpretation, and, third, the concluding statement as to "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence."

View of European Nations.

The President's statement to callers that, while he never had received any formal communications on the subject, he had understood that European nations generally took the same view as the United States of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was violated by the Panama Canal act. He pointed out that in dealing with foreign affairs, nations which believed the United States did not keep its promise on so important a treaty as the Hay-Pauncefote convention, would not be likely to expect sincerity on other delicate questions.

In this connection, Mr. Wilson repeated the fact that since his talk a year ago with former Ambassador Bryce, in which he gave assurances that the tolls question would be taken up at the regular session of Congress, no communication, formal or otherwise, had been received from Great Britain and the United States.

Earnestly Seeks Action.

The President said no particular thing had caused him to read the message except a doubt that had existed in some quarters in Congress as to how strongly convinced he was as to the necessity of repeal. He had felt that he wanted members of Congress to realize that he earnestly sought to reverse their action of a year ago.

Senator Shively, acting chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, commenting to-night, said he was assured President Wilson's own idea of "other matters" meant all foreign matters confronting the government. "The administration has inherited many foreign problems," he said, "and it is necessary that our foreign relations be readjusted. That is what I think the President had in mind."

When the House Committee on Interstate Commerce meets to-morrow is expected to favorably report the Sims bill to repeal the exemption clause. On the Senate side, a bill for that purpose was introduced last year by Senator Root, of New York.

Senator Chilton, discussing his amendment to directly accomplish the repeal, said it was his own idea of a way out of the difficulty. The President had not been consulted with relation to it, he said. Some Senators were inclined to the belief that the Chilton amendment would leave Congress open to the charge that it had attempted to dodge the issue. Senator Root asserted that the result would be the same as

Who is the Most Popular School Teacher in Richmond?

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1869.

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,646.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1914.

## PRESIDENT URGES REPEAL OF CANAL TOLL EXEMPTION

Pleads With Congress to Uphold Honor of United States.

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson went to Congress to-day and pleaded for repeal of the provision of the Panama Canal act which exempts American coastwise shipping from tolls. He tersely asserted that his reason for asking the repeal was because everywhere except in the United States the tolls exemption was regarded as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and he further asked it in support of the administration's general foreign policy.

That the President's request will be granted there seemed little doubt to-night, despite the fact that there will be vigorous opposition both in the Senate and the House. Initiative action will be taken to-morrow when the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will meet to consider the measure. It was said to-night that the committee would report a bill to repeal the toll exemption provision in the Senate to-day Senator Chilton, a Democratic member of the Inter-oceanic Canals Committee, introduced an amendment to the canal act to give the President authority to make or suspend tolls by proclamation and to prescribe tolls in cases exempted. This would put it up directly to the President to eliminate the exemption.

Attract Widespread Comment.

Also from the hearing of to-day's message on the Panama tolls question, some of the phrases used by the President attracted widespread comment in congressional quarters as bearing on foreign relations in general. In some quarters there was a question as to the nature of a warning regarding the difficulties involved in "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer